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Farmers Affirm Undiminished Confidence in U.F.A. Gov't.

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. V. CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 2, 1926 No. 18

Forces of Co-operation and Harmony Remain Immune to Poison Gas of the Divisionists

Why, for the First Time in History, a Farmers' Political Movement Has Come Through Its Second Election Stronger Than It Was After the First

By PRESIDENT H. W. WOOD

The 1926 Alberta election is over. While at this writing the results are not all definitely known, there is no doubt that the U. F. A. representatives go back to Edmonton as strong or stronger in numbers than in 1921. In many respects this has been a remarkable campaign, and a very important election.

FORCES OF PEACE IMMUNE TO POISON GAS

So far as the orthodox political parties are concerned the campaign was a "fight" pure and simple. The usual methods of warfare, including the free use of poison gas, were indulged in. Of course, there was nothing remarkable about this, as it represents an old established order, an order that is not susceptible to change. The thing that is remarkable is that while each of the two fighting forces was trying to overcome a third force, that represented peace and good will, the casualties were all from the ranks of the fighting forces. The force of peace, seemingly immune to the political poison gas of would-be divisionists, made progress despite the confusion of the melee.

THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

By far the most important feature of the 1926 Alberta election is that for the first time in history, a farmers' political movement has come through its second election stronger than it was after the first. This is no more an accident than the normal results of adherence to true principles in any other constructive activities. The reason that disintegration has always set in in farmers' political movements, after the first election, is that they have not adhered to true constructive principles. The reason that the U. F. A. political movement is stronger and more virile than it was five years ago is that it did adhere to those principles.

All farmers' political movements of the past have been constructed as political parties, or semi-political parties. It is just as necessary that political forces be constructive as it is for any other forces in any activities of life. The political party is not and cannot be a constructive force. Under the political party, citizenship is divided against itself and forces thus constituted inevitably and unavoidably engage in warfare with each other.

NO LOGIC IN WARRING FORCES

There is no logic in having three warring forces instead of two. There would be no logic in having a political party composed of farmers engaged in a warfare with other parties. A political party, besides being inherently a fighting force, is not democratically organized, or democratically controlled. Consequently, it is not constructed in the interests of citizenship and does not develop the spirit of true citizenship, and can never hope to get the different elements of citizenship together in constructive effort.

The farmers of Alberta, realizing the necessity of social and industrial construction, and the important part played in the political field in all social constructive enterprises, decided to enter the political field on a basis that would enable them to co-operate with all other legitimate social or industrial political forces. We believed that

(Continued on page 22)

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EDITORIAL

RECORD OF 1921 WILL PROBABLY BE BROKEN

As we go to press, U. F. A. candidates are elected or in the lead in 43 constituencies, and it is generally anticipated that Ben Plumer, the U. F. A. candidate in Bow Valley, who is 26 votes ahead of Shaw with all polls heard from, will be elected on the second count. It is possible that a few of the seats in which U. F. A. candidates are in the lead, may fail to be carried, but the latest returns seem to indicate that the U. F. A. representation in the Assembly will be not less than 40, and that it may be more. In the Provincial general election of 1921, the U. F. A. elected 38 members.

PARTYISM IN COLLAPSE

Remaining steady under a months' bombardment by the six daily newspapers and by the party spokesmen who employed most of the old devices and some new ones in the hope of dividing the people into rival factions, the farmers and farm women of Alberta reaffirmed on June 28th, their faith in the principles of co-operation as opposed to partyism, and their confidence in the U. F. A. Government.

The defeat of the party forces, and the return to the Legislative Assembly of an even larger number of representatives freed from the tradicions and methods of partyism, than were returned in 1921, is, in many respects, the most notable achievement in the history of the organization.

In 1921, the U. F. A. Government was swept into power on the crest of a wave of resentment of the the results of the old system. The uprising of the people was spectacular. The novelty of their first attempt to carry out the nomination and election of their own representatives was, in itself, a stimulus to action. It had been freely predicted by the opponents of the U. F. A. political movement that the heritage of serious economic and financial problems with which the new Government was saddled would prove too heavy a burden, and that within a few years there would be a complete reaction in favor of a return to partyism.

In their election activities in 1926, the Farmers lacked the stimulus of novelty. But in its place they had the experience of five years' progress from inefficiency to efficiency in every department of Government. In spite of the unremitting press campaign against them, the farmers have gained a quiet confidence in their own ability to carry on their own affairs in their own way. They have learned much in their own schools of democracy. They have obtained a deeper insight into the methods and possibilities of democratic political action. They have acquired the habit of examining with wise scepticism the pronouncements of those newspapers and those politicians who so confidently assure them that the people will be stronger if they divide their ranks, than if they remain united.

It is for these reasons that the achievement of 1926 is far greater than the victory of 1921. The people of Alberta have given notice to the politicians that they have done with partyism, that they will not be moved by appeals to a factional spirit, that they are determined to pursue the path of co-operation until they attain, in this Province, the goal of a united and harmonious community.

* * *

URBAN AND RURAL CITIZENSHIP

We are convinced that nothing but the hostility of the daily press and the obscurantism of politicians stands in the way of effective co-operation in the carrying on of the affairs of this Province, between rural and urban citizens.

In the city of Edmonton, where Hon. J. F. Lyseburn made his appeal to the people as an opponent of the party system, the citizens responded by returning the new Attorney-General with a spectacular majority at the head of the poll. The people of the capital realize the nature of the achievement of the non-party administration of which Premier Brownlee is the head, better than the people of Calgary, because they are brought into closer contact with Governmental affairs. It must also be said that one of the Edmonton dailies, in its news columns, has given on the whole a fairer account of the work of the Government than any other daily newspaper in Alberta.

The people of Calgary would be not less ready than the people of Edmonton to respond to an appeal to their citizenship, were they not carefully guarded from the discovery of the aims and purposes of the U. F. A. political movement by a partizan press and public men who in Provincial and Dominion affairs place their party allegiance and aspiration first, and citizenship second. The result of the present policy of obscurantism is that with the exception of the Labor members, Calgary's representatives in the next Legislature will be representatives of the old political parties, dominated and controlled from Ottawa. Each party representative is pledged to unending war against the other political party, and by the nature of his commitments, cannot sincerely co-operate, but must oppose.

* * *

Hon. Alex. Ross, the Minister of Public Works, who was one of the candidates of the Labor party in Calgary, was unfortunately defeated. If the character of the services which Mr. Ross has given as an administrator had been realized by the electorate, he would undoubtedly have been elected by a large vote. Mr. Ross, however, is not a self-advertiser, and the party press is opposed to him on party principles.

* * *

Premier Brownlee never poses as a political Moses, but Albertans who heard the two party leaders and also Mr. Brownlee had no difficulty in deciding for themselves which of the leaders approached the discussion of public questions in a statesmanlike way. We do not think even a political opponent would question the statement that Mr. Brownlee's speeches are fairer, and more convincing, than the speeches of any other Premier of Alberta since the creation of the Province.

* * *

The necessity for a vigorous membership drive is no less now that the Provincial election is over, than it was before. We believe that the members of the Association throughout the Province are determined to bring the organization up to strength. This will require a sustained effort. The situation at Ottawa demonstrates the absolute necessity for preparation to meet the eventuality of another Federal election.

Donald M. Kennedy, M.P., Will Fight Any Attempt to Prevent Petition Filed Against His Election in Peace River Being Heard

Man Who Filed Petition Against Kennedy Seeks Permission to Withdraw, but Member Insists That Charges Shall Be Threshed Out in Court, and Will Himself, if Necessary, Bring Petition to Trial — Declares Intention to Resign Seat When Can Legally Do So—Kennedy Believes U. F. A. Suffered Loss of More Votes Than Collins, Owing to Failure to Open Polls Where U. F. A. Was Strong

Considerable interest has been aroused by the political situation in the constituency of Peace River.

In the recent election D. M. Kennedy was declared elected, after a protracted recount, by a majority of 17 votes over the Conservative candidate, J. A. Collins, who in turn had a majority of only 25 over William A. Rae representing the Liberals.

Immediately after the election criminal proceedings were instituted against a deputy returning officer, one "Baldy" Robb, for having switched ballots from Collins to Rae. This case was tried before a judge and jury, when 111 voters swore they voted for Collins. The actual return at that poll was—Collins 22, Kennedy 12, Rae 127.

ONE BALLOT SWITCHED WOULD JUSTIFY VERDICT

Assuming the evidence of each of these witnesses to be true, and that the 111 included the 22 recorded for Collins, it would follow that 89 votes were "switched" from Collins to Rae. Robb was found guilty by a jury, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This case has been appealed by Robb, and the appeal is at present pending. It may be said in passing that it does not necessarily follow that the jury believed each of these 111 witnesses, as if only one of the voters had his ballot switched, that fact would have been sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty. The charge against the accused was not one of "switching" 89 votes, but one of "switching" votes.

In the meantime a petition under the Controverted Elections Act against the return of Mr. Kennedy was filed by the legal firm of C. W. Cross, the member for Athabasca. A short time previously Mr. Kennedy had presented to the House of Commons a petition for an enquiry under the Corrupt Practices Act into corrupt practices alleged to have prevailed in the Athabasca election.

The petitioner in Mr. Kennedy's case is one J. E. Page of Edson. The Conservative candidate has openly declared that he was not in any way a party to its filing, and it is generally understood that the Liberals are equally disconnected with it.

With both of the parties interested disclaiming the paternity of this petition, the question naturally arises, who is Mr. Page, and whom does he represent? Then, too, who was altruistic enough to come forward with the deposit of $1,000, which must accompany the filing of such a petition? Why was it that the petitioner accused Mr. Kennedy of all the possible crimes under the Elections Act, when his Conservative and Liberal opponents have vied with each other in dissociating Mr. Kennedy, and his supporters, from any acts during the election, which would even indirectly reflect upon his or their integrity?

PETITIONER SEEKS TO WITHDRAW—KENNEDY URGES THAT PETITION BE HEARD

Leave to withdraw the petition against the return of D. M. Kennedy, M.P., is being sought by John Bennett Page, who originally issued the petition through the law office of C. W. Cross firm. The case was brought before Mr. Justice Ford. R. D. Tighe, appearing in behalf of Mr. Kennedy, opposed the motion of Mr. Page, for leave to withdraw, urging that the petition should now be tried. No argument took place, and the hearing was adjourned until next week. The petition was filed on February 26th, after Mr. Kennedy had taken steps to secure an investigation into the irregularities in Athabasca, when C. W. Cross was declared elected. Since the petition was filed, however, neither Mr. Page nor any other person, Liberal or Conservative, has shown any desire to proceed with it, but Mr. Kennedy insists that the matter should now be thoroughly threshed out.

It would not be proper at this stage to discuss the merits of the petition, as that is a matter which rests with the courts. We understand that it is Mr. Kennedy's intention to himself press this petition to trial with all possible expedition after the termination of the present session.

D. M. KENNEDY, M.P.
Who Will Himself Bring Peace River Petition to Trial If No One Else Will Undertake to Do So.

On April 6th, after the announcement of the verdict in the Robb case, Mr. Kennedy made a statement in the House pointing out that under the House of Commons Act he was not permitted to resign while a petition under the Controverted Elections Act was pending. Mr. Kennedy also drew to the attention of the House, a point overlooked by his opponents, that while Mr. Collins was apparently the victim of circumstances in respect of the switching of ballots, that he was equally such a victim, and suffered to at least the same, if not a greater, extent in consequence of the neglect of the officials to open three polls where his supporters were admittedly greatly in the majority.

About a month ago the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the member for West Calgary, presented to the House a petition signed by Mr. Collins praying the House to declare him the duly elected member for Peace River instead of the sitting member, Mr. Kennedy.

THE ORDINARY PROCEDURE

On May 4th the Prime Minister raised a point of order that under the Rules and Procedure of the House the petition could not be received. If the petition was apparently in order, the procedure ordinarily followed in such cases would be for the House to receive the petition, and to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for consideration and subsequent report by them to the House, who would then finally deal with it.

A considerable debate followed on the question as to whether the House should receive the petition, and several previous cases were cited, but there remained the two outstanding instances cited by the Prime Minister, which were to the effect that the House of Commons having divested itself in 1873 by the Controverted Elections Act of jurisdiction in contested election cases, and vested that jurisdiction in the courts, it was not now competent of the House to deal with this matter.

On May 6th the Speaker delivered his ruling, expressing his concurrence with the two cases referred to by the Premier, and pointed out that the procedure adopted there was to refuse to receive the petition, a procedure which was further warranted by the provisions of Rule 75, sub-section 8, of the rules of the House.

The rules of the House admit of an appeal from the ruling of the Speaker to the House itself, but it is submitted that while such a rule is justified by the necessity of the House to protect itself against an arbitrary ruling of a Speaker

that recourse should be had only to such an appeal where the ruling is clearly of an arbitrary or biased nature.

WOULD NOT BE JUDICIAL OPINION

The House divested itself of jurisdiction in election cases for the reason that an expression of opinion in the House on such a question would not be a judicial, but rather a party one, and that it was impossible to obtain in a House composed of the various political parties, that atmosphere of detachment from party views which would be necessary to ensure justice being done.

The ruling of the Speaker being upon a question of similar import, it is to be regretted that the Conservative party should have appealed from his decision in the House. The ruling of the Speaker was sustained, and the petition was not received. The matter now rests with the courts.

Quite recently a further petition of Mr. Collins was presented with the same object in view, but was worded so as to bring the conduct of the election officials (over whom the House has admittedly control) into question.

The speaker left the point of order as to whether the petition was receivable to the House, which again rejected it after a lengthy debate of a somewhat technical nature. Mr. Kennedy while entitled to be present, absented himself from the House during the debate, and did not take any part in the division.

KENNEDY EAGER THAT PETITION BE HEARD

A few days later (on the 19th of June), Mr. Kennedy, on a question of privilege, rose to make an explanation. He again explained to the House about the election petition pending in court, wherein he was charged with every conceivable form of election fraud, and said that while he was not permitted by law to resign while the petition was pending, he conceived it to be his duty in any case to first proceed with the petition and deny publicly on oath each and every one of these charges, and invite the petitioner, or any other person, to come forward and try to prove any one of those charges.

Mr. Kennedy explained to the House that it was too generally assumed that Mr. Collins had been deprived of 90 votes, whereas "Buddy" Robb was not charged with "switching" any particular number of votes, and that accordingly, if the jury believed that even only one vote had been switched, it would have been sufficient for the verdict of "guilty."

POLLS WHERE U. F. A. STRONG NEVER OPENED

Mr. Kennedy's position is that he believes he suffered more than Mr. Collins as three polls, where he had admittedly great strength, were never opened, and where he undoubtedly would have received such a majority over Mr. Collins as would have more than offset the 90 votes in question. Mr. Kennedy, however, did not intend to retain his seat under such circumstances, and intimated to the House that he would resign as soon as the petition was disposed of and he was in a position to do so legally.

The member also added that a rumor had arisen to the effect that the petition would be withdrawn, and stated emphatically that he would not only not be a party to it, but would oppose it, and would himself bring it to trial, if no one else would do so, and that he had instructed his solicitor, Mr. R. D. Tighe, immediately the session was over, to take every necessary step to ensure an early hearing.

"The U.F.A." Offers Prize of $25 for Best Article on Co-operative Store

Contest Open to All Members of the Alberta Co-operative League—Articles Should Be Brief and Practical.

"The U. F. A." is offering a prize of $25 for the best article describing the history and difficulties met with and the factors which have made for success in co-operative store management in Alberta. The competition has been arranged at the request of the Alberta Co-operative League, and is open to all members of the League, who should submit their contributions at the earliest possible date. Articles should be from 700 to 1,000 words in length, and should be of a practical character. The first article is printed on this page. Entries will be closed at a date to be announced in a later issue of this paper.

Story of the Killam Co-operative Assn.

By WILLIAM WALSALL

In 1914, a paper was read by the secretary of the Willow Hollow U. F. A. Local on "Co-operation." The members showed their practical interest in the subject by forming the Willow Hollow Co-operative Association. Twenty-two members took out shares of $10 each, and we were duly incorporated.

We carried on the usual business of a U. F. A. Co-op. association, buying car lot quantities of twine, wire, salt, flour, coal, apples, etc., and saved our members considerable money. On the first car of twine that we purchased we saved 4c per pound.

We carried on in this manner for six years, during which time we purchased $100,000 worth of goods for members and non-members, and distributed a purchase dividend on the small surplus we made.

START RETAIL STORE IN KILLAM, 1921

In 1921 we decided to start a retail store in the town of Killam. We altered the name of our association to the Killam District Co-operative Association, and we got together about $4,000 capital. Business was commenced in March, 1921, in a small building with a small stock of groceries. It was our desire to go very, very slow, and gain experience in the retail business as we went along. In May we made an addition to our building and paid for it outright. This left us with but very little capital to stock up with. Business came to us so quickly that we were almost overwhelmed with the rush. By December 31 of that year we had a turnover of $72,000 in the nine months and a stock of $12,000.

SURPLUS SHOWN AT FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

At our first annual meeting we were able to show a surplus of $2,000. One-third of this amount was put to a reserve and the balance was left in the business by the shareholders.

The years 1922, 1923 and 1924 were lean years, but the business showed an increase each year, and we managed to show a profit of $2,000 each year. We were by this time engaged in handling groceries, dry goods, hardware, lumber, etc., and were also handling hogs and cattle for the farmers.

In this latter branch of our activities we handled about 90 per cent. of the livestock in the district, and as regards our end of the business, we are giving efficient service.

The chief drawback in our business has been the lack of sufficient capital, and we had to procure loans from the bank. Toward the end of 1923, however, the bank withdrew these loans, pointing out to us that it was not a bank's function to provide capital for anyone. This statement seemed a very reasonable one to us. We immediately set forth the facts to our members, and from that date a good many of them have deposited their money with their own store and we have been able to finance without any aid from the bank.

CAREFUL JUDGMENT IN GRANTING CREDIT

We have endeavored to carry on a cash business, but at times have been forced to give credit. The Rochdale principles were mainly drawn up for industrial workers earning a weekly wage, whereas the farmer's income is not so regular. Very careful judgment needs to be exercised in granting credit, and we do not encourage this form of trading. The solution of credit, we believe, lies in establishing co-operative credit banks where members can deposit their savings and these can be loaned out to farmers who can give proper security. To-day our membership is 160 and our capital $7,000, reserve $2,000.

As our association becomes stronger financially and our membership increases we hope to give attention to other local co-operative activities. We also look forward to co-operating with other co-operative associations toward establishing a co-operative wholesale. However, education and organization are needed along those lines. Meanwhile we have an intelligent, thoroughly loyal membership and there is no better class anywhere. The future looks bright with possibilities.

People of Alberta Show Complete Confidence in U.F.A. Administration by Re-electing Government, Probably With an Increased Majority

Great Tide of Liberalism and Hurricane of Conservatism Which Daily Press Has Been Recording for Past Month, Suddenly Recedes on Morning of Election Day—Daily Press and Political Parties Controlled From Ottawa Suffer Second Defeat at Hands of Alberta Farmers—Government Record Meets With Approval of the People—Party System in Alberta Rejected By the Electorate and U. F. A. Principle of Co-operation Between Industrial Interests Endorsed

The "Great Tidal Wave of Liberalism" whose rapid progress had been recorded with fidelity in the Liberal portion of the daily press during the days preceding the election, and the "Irresistible Swing to the Conservative Party," which the Conservative press had recorded with equal fidelity, receded, with devastating effect to the party forces, on the morning of June 28th, the day of the election, when the farmers and farm women of Alberta swept back the Liberal "wave" and ended the Conservative "swing" and returned to power, probably with an increased majority, the U. F. A. Government which has brought Alberta through the period of crisis, and carried this Province away from the confusion and schisms and venomous politics of the old party system on to the high road of co-operation and progress towards better things.

ROUT GREATER THAN IN 1921

The daily press (which in 1921 attacked the U. F. A. political movement with all the weapons which from historic times have formed the main equipment of the old party system), proved during the 1926 election campaign that it had forgotten the lessons of 1921, and in the intervening period had learned nothing. The press and the leaders of the two old political parties, completing a campaign carried on from beginning to end on the old lines, met at the hands of the farmers and other rural people of Alberta a defeat even greater than the rout of 1921. In that year the U. F. A. Government was returned on the crest of a wave of popular indignation against the evils which had been the inevitable outgrowth of the party system itself, and the people installed in office a Government freed from the spirit of partyism. In 1926, after the U. F. A. Government had served out its full term of five years, and after its record had been under attack during the whole period, by six daily newspapers, the farmers and rural people generally, were too well informed as to the facts of that record to be dependent upon the editorials of the daily newspapers or the speeches of the Conservative and Liberal superman who showered the electorate with lavish promises. The farmers and farm women showed their undiminished confidence in their own movement, in their own ability to manage their own political affairs in their own way, by giving a new mandate to their own Government.

Detailed election returns are not at our command, but the Calgary Albertan, which was behind the disastrous Liberal campaign, and can be counted on not to exaggerate the extent of the party debacle, concedes 26 seats to the U. F. A. as certainties, while there is every likelihood that after second choices have been counted, the record of 1921, when 36 U. F. A. candidates were returned in the general election, will have been broken. The U. F. A. is leading in 43 constituencies, but in a number of these the result will not be determined until the second choices have been counted. Until then, we defer any predictions as to the final U. F. A. representation in the new Legislature.

In the general election of 1921, the U. F. A. elected 36 members to an Assembly of 61. The strength of the U. F. A. in the Legislature, before prorogation, was 40 members, two seats having been gained since the general election.

DAILY PRESS IN THE ROLE OF PROPHETS

Those of our readers who may have been in the habit of reading the news of the election "campaign" in the daily papers, will be familiar with the pre-election predictions. As in 1921, in common with the political party leaders who take their directons from the dominant party machines at Ottawa, the daily papers proved blind guides. From day to day their columns were filled with optimistic predictions of the downfall of the U. F. A. Government, and the victory of partyism. The Liberal party, said the Liberal daily press, would win every seat north of the Saskatchewan River. A great "tide of Liberalism" was rising throughout the Province, and every speech of J. T. Shaw, the new leader of the old Liberal party, it was said, brought the tide a little higher. The Conservative press, publishing on its front pages under impressive headlines, reports of meetings addressed by A. A. McGillivray at which, in many cases, a mere handful of electors was present, declared that a hurricane of Conservatism (or words to that effect) was sweeping over Central and Southern Alberta, carrying before it the last remnants of the grossly "inefficient" Government which the farmers of the Province had set up. Almost every city lawyer with political ambitions, who ventured into the rural districts for the purpose of convincing the farmers that no Farmers' Government could in the nature of things, give efficient service told a similar story.

Every member of the cabinet, with the exception of Hon. Alex Ross, who was a Labor candidate in the city of Calgary, was elected. The excellent service which Mr. Ross has given as an administrator had naturally been given little publicity by the Calgary papers which formed the claque for the old line parties. In Edmonton, however, the general body of citizens returned Hon. J. F. Lymburn, the new Attorney-General, at the head of the poll. Mr. Lymburn's campaign was consistently and definitely a repudiation of the party system, and it is evident that in Edmonton the citizens themselves are no longer in thrall to the traditions of partyism.

PREMIER HAS BIG MAJORITY

Premier Brownlee, in Peace, received an overwhelming majority over both his opponents on the first count, and almost every cabinet Minister received a very large majority, Vernor Smith, in Camrose, having the most spectacular total.

Okotoks, which borders on the city of Calgary, was invaded on election day by a legion of Calgary automobiles, and in the oil fields an attempt was made to turn the vote against the U. F. A. Government, on account of its passage of the pipeline bill which gives common carrier rights and is designed to protect the public. The Calgary Livestock Exchange, which resents the legislation of the last session, designed to afford increased protection for the Livestock Pool, also sent a strong delegation into this constituency on election day, to oppose the U. F. A. Minister.

As we go to press, the result of the first count in Bow Valley, with all polls complete gives Pioneer (U. F. A.) 870, Shaw (Lib.) 844 and Purcell (Cons.) 636, and it is considered probable that Mr. Shaw will be defeated on the second count.

PARTIES ALMOST EQUALLY DIVIDED

It seems likely that the Liberals will have a slightly larger group in the Assembly than the Conservatives. One Liberal was elected in Calgary and one in Edmonton, while each of these two cities returned two Conservatives.

Results in the cities are as follows:

Calgary: A. A. McGillivray, Cons., John Irwin, Cons., Geo. H. Webster, Lib., F. J. White, Labor, R. R. Parlyn, Ind. Lib.

Edmonton: J. F. Lymburn, U. F. A., C. Y. Weaver, Cons., C. L. Gibbs, Lab., W. Povey, Lib., D. M. Duggan, Cons.

(Continued on page 10)

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

A Page of Information for Wheat Pool Members and Locals.

Saskatchewan Appeal Court Orders Member to Pay 25 Cents per Bushel Damages for Breach of Pool Contract

Decision of Great Interest to All Pools, Though No Apprehension Had Been Caused to Alberta Wheat Pool, as Clause in Our Original Act of Incorporation Gave Full Protection—Secretary German, in Letter to Secretary Van Slyke of Dairy Pool, Indicates Time Opportune to Deal With Certain Propaganda in Northern Alberta—Alberta Wheat Pool Stands With Other Pools in Defence of Validity of All Pool Contracts

Holding that the contracts between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the farmers of that Province are valid and binding, a decision of vital interest to all the Canadian Pools was handed down in the appeal court of Saskatchewan on June 21st. The case arose out of a breach of contract by one of the members of the Wheat Pool of the neighboring Province, and as a result of the decision, the member concerned is required to pay liquidated damages of 25 cents for each bushel of grain sold by him through other agencies than the Pool. The appeal court held that the Pool is not a primary grain dealer, and the claim that it operated in restraint of trade was held not to be entitled "to serious consideration."

NEVER CAUSED APPREHENSION TO ALBERTA POOL

The appeal reversed a decision by Mr. Justice Embury, who had found in favor of the defendant. While the reversal of Judge Embury's decision and the upholding of the validity of the Saskatchewan contract is of general interest to all Pool organizations, this judge's original adverse decision had in fact never caused the Alberta Wheat Pool any apprehension, because, as Secretary German of the Alberta Wheat Pool points out, "the points upon which the decision was based did not in any way concern the Alberta Wheat Pool contract, our position being made clear by the provisions of Clause 4 of the Act of Incorporation adopted by the Alberta Legislature, which reads as follows:

> The agreement referred to in subsection 3 of section 3 hereof, or any agreement to the like effect heretofore or hereafter purporting to have been or to be entered into between the corporation and any other person or persons or corporation, is declared to have been and to be in full force, virtue and effect and to be legal, valid and binding.

This enabling legislation, included in the Act of Incorporation of the Alberta Pool, was not included in the Act of Incorporation of the Saskatchewan Pool at the time of the initial action, but was placed on the statute book at the last session of the Saskatchewan Provincial Legislature.

OPPORTUNE TIME TO DEAL WITH PROPAGANDA

Indicating the intention of the Alberta Wheat Pool to stand together with all other Pools, whether for the marketing of wheat or of other products, in the defence of the validity of the Pool contracts, Secretary R. O. German, in a letter to R. A. Van Slyke, secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool, recently summarized the decision of the Saskatchewan court of appeal, and stated the position of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Writing in reply to a letter from Mr. Van Slyke, Secretary German notes "with interest and no little surprise that propaganda is being carried on in the northern district against the validity of the Members' Agreements of the various Pools", and adds, "This question has come at a very opportune time to permit us to deal with it in a decisive manner."

WHERE ANY FLAGRANT VIOLATION OCCURS

Mr. German points out, as indicated above, that owing to the clause in the Alberta Wheat Pool Incorporation which has been quoted, no apprehension had at any time been caused to the Alberta Pool as to the validity of the Alberta contract. He goes on to say: "With regard to any cases in which this Association has found it necessary to take action for alleged breach of contract, we have, as you know, never found it necessary to go before the courts, the defendant in each case settling on our terms . . . our policy has been consistently along the lines that where any member deliberately and flagrantly violates his contract he will be taken to task as in the contract provided."

Mr. German continues:

"You no doubt have already noticed press despatches to the effect that on June 21st the appeal was tried in Regina and judgment was handed down in favor of the Saskatchewan Pool, and the defendant (Zaverukhi) was held liable for

(Continued on page 10)

From the Secretary's Desk

SEND IN DELIVERY CHECKING COUPONS AT ONCE

TO WHEAT POOL MEMBERS:

We desire again to remind our members that JULY 15TH NEXT is closing date for deliveries to the 1928 Pool. Any Street Wheat delivered to local elevators up to and including JULY 15TH will be included in this year's Pool and settled for on this year's basis. Carlots billed out up to and including JULY 15TH will also be settled for on this year's basis. In case any members are still holding wheat intended for 1928 Pool, we ask your co-operation in making delivery AT ONCE.

ANY MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT SENT IN THEIR DELIVERY CHECKING COUPONS SHOULD DO SO AT ONCE in order that balance of deliveries may be identified in preparation for distribution of a future payment as and when announced.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED.

205 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary.

WHEAT POOL PROPOSED IN ONTARIO

Our members will be interested in the fact that steps are being taken in the Province of Ontario looking toward the organization of a Wheat Pool for that Province. The initiative is being taken by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, the Directors of which met on June 9th in Toronto, when the decision was made to organize a Pool.

For some time past officials of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company have been in touch with officials of the Western Canadian Pools, who have intimated their willingness to offer what assistance they can in putting over the Pool in Ontario.

"CANNOT AFFORD TO REMAIN ALOOF"

The official organ of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, "The Farmers' Sun," says that "while there is no disposition to overlook the difficulties likely to be encountered in the way of organizing a Pool and putting it on a working basis, there seems to be a general belief that Ontario cannot afford to remain aloof from the Pool system of marketing wheat."

The Canada Year Book (1924) gives the following figures for the three prairie Provinces and Ontario in area sown to wheat and total yield in the year 1923, which is the latest year for which figures are given in the Year Book:

	Acres	Yield per Acre	Total Yield		Yield per acre 10 year average 1913 to 1922	
Ontario	528,900	23.40	18,537,000	bus.	22.35	B
Manitoba	2,915,915	11.25	32,804,000	"	14.00	
Saskatchewan	12,791,000	19.75	252,622,000	"	15.35	
Alberta	5,968,361	30.00	166,534,000	"	15.10	

These figures will serve as an index to the volume of production in the four Provinces. —R. O. G.

Why I Am a Member of the U.F.A.

How One Alberta Farmer Came to the Conclusion That the U. F. A. Is "Something for Every Alberta Farmer to Be Chesty About"

By JOHN A. LUND

In the very fine article which we print below, John A. Lund of Barons, for many years past one of the most devoted workers in the U.F.A. cause, expresses the spirit which inspires many thousands of the organized farmers of this Province.

The failure of our opponents to comprehend the nature of the U. F. A. spirit is responsible for their complete miscalculation in the recent Provincial election.

It is the persistence of the U. F. A. spirit which has confounded the daily press, rendered its massed attacks upon the U. F. A. political movement fruitless, and made to appear ridiculous its repeated predictions of the downfall of the mobilized citizenship force which the Alberta farmers have built up.

The party press which a few days ago announced with the utmost confidence the pending doom of the U. F. A. Government, has again proved a false prophet. The reason is made clear by Mr. Lund's article.

The daily press of Alberta is the greatest obstacle standing in the way of the creation of an understanding between the rural and urban people. That the people of the cities are not opposed to co-operation with the organized farmers was demonstrated in Edmonton on Monday. When the desire of the U. F. A. for co-operation in place of party division can be placed fairly and fully before the people of all the cities, we entertain no doubt as to the nature of their response.

The power of the party press to influence rural opinion against the U. F. A. plan of co-operation in political affairs, is now almost broken. Its power to mislead the city people is waning. The portion of the weekly press which displays an understanding of the meaning of the U. F. A. movement is gaining in influence.—Editor.

I am very often asked by farmers and others what the U. F. A. has done, what it is doing, and what good it would do to become a member.

WHY I AM OFTEN AT LOSS FOR AN ANSWER

Well, many, if not most of the times, I am at a loss for an answer. If people, after watching the open and above-board activities of the U. F. A. for about seventeen years, still can ask such questions, I feel that my poorly worded explanations are entirely inadequate to throw any light, visible to the questioners; and as there are still many farmers who do not realize the significance of the organization, it may not be out of order if some one member should state his own reasons for being a member and proof of it. Therefore, I will give my reasons why I am a member and what I see in the U. F. A.

For physical organization purposes, the U. F. A. is organized as an economic class organization, like any other industrial organization.

But the aims and principles of the U. F. A. have developed and are more and more developing into such a nature that it may well cause the blood to tingle with hope and appreciation, when contemplated in all its possibilities.

Perhaps, at first, commercial activities and possible financial savings or gains were considered as the aim, just as that is the present goal for all other industrial organizations, with a few notable exceptions.

EVERY ONE HAD HIS OWN SURE CURE

I was not particularly interested in this, but became a member because it was an organization and I was curious to know if anyone else had a sure cure for all our social and economic ills, the same as I had. They had. Most every member had an infallible panacea that only needed to be applied. Oh, we knew a lot in those days, 'way back in 1909! But our various remedies were irreconcilable with each other, and each member knew that the rest were very ignorant. I am now inclined to think that each member was absolutely right in their surmises of each other.

ANY EFFORT FOR PUBLIC GOOD IS U. F. A. BUSINESS

But the U. F. A. gradually rose above the pecuniary personal ideas, and out of the composite ideas of the membership the principle, that the most good to the most people without exploiting any, and an organized intelligent citizenship would be most beneficial to ourselves, grew and developed as the mental capacities of the membership co-ordinated themselves to organized and co-operative action, until now it is the foundation principle of the organization. As soon as this became apparent to the majority of the membership, the opportunities for enlarged activities became unlimited. Any effort for public and national welfare immediately became the business of the U. F. A., logically and in order.

BENEFITS IMPLY INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY

It commenced teaching the duties of citizenship to its members, impressing the fact, that for any power gained, and for any benefit received, a corresponding responsibility must be assumed—that, as nation or community, we could only progress as fast as the majority of the people could understand and would assume their personal part of the public duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The principle of co-operation was, and is being enlarged from the former narrow idea of co-operation for gain by a few, to the truer and broader principle of co-operation by all for the welfare of the country and its people, and, incidentally, by this method, we would receive larger and more permanent benefits than otherwise would be possible.

WHAT OUR OPPONENTS CANNOT UNDERSTAND

It is mainly this principle of co-operation that the exploiters of the people cannot understand, and they therefore cannot contemplate any activity of the U. F. A., except from their own selfish motives.

This is especially made apparent at present by the old school of politicians, who, during the recent election, have been travelling up and down the Province telling in "ringing" speeches how completely ignorant they are of the principles of the U. F. A., and attributing to the U. F. A. their own lust for power for power's sake.

The U. F. A., while public in principles, has not neglected the economic welfare of the agricultural class, of which it is composed, but little or nothing is done for anyone individually, because of his membership in the organization; a U. F. A. member has no privileges which cannot easily be shared by any farmer or citizen, whether members or not.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL OUR ENEMIES

The successful fight for the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement was waged for all farmers; the Wheat Pool is free for all, and even now, when the politicians have been searching every corner of the Province for something to accuse the U. F. A. of (and they are not particularly truthful, either), I will defy them to state one act of the U. F. A. Government in Edmonton or of the U. F. A. members at Ottawa, in favor of the U. F. A. members, that was not equally favorable to all farmers or to a benefit for all citizens of the country.

Come down to facts and cases, and tell the whole truth, you old party bell-ringers, and we will talk with you, but we will pay very little attention to you while you are just making a noise like an alarm clock with the stop catch broken; when run down you will stop, and the motive power will break; and now, as the result of the election shows, you are pretty nearly run down, aren't you?

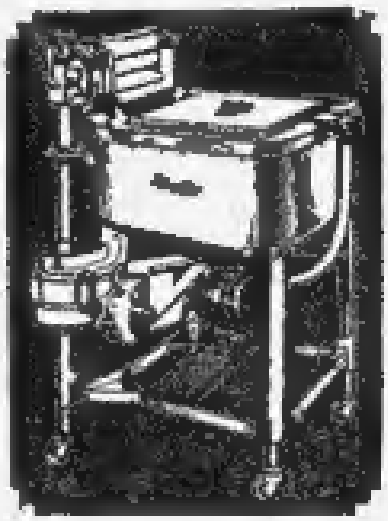
A Big Ben is hardly worth repairing when broken. But this is another story.

WHY I AM PROUD OF MY MEMBERSHIP

I am proud to be a member of the U. F. A. because of the principles for which it stands—for the privilege of having learned to know the greatest number of clean-thinking and progressive men that can be found in any state or Province—for the educational gains I have received through it—for the incorruptible men at the head of it—for the tremendous work it has undertaken to clean up the country—for the introducing of a system to handle the best,

(Continued on page 17)

YOU DON'T NEED ELECTRICITY



But you do need the Maytag—The only washer operated by its own built-in Gasoline Engine.

Women in homes without electricity may have to put up with some inconveniences—but on wash-day they can have the very best wash-day service in the world—the Maytag Gyrafoam Washer. This is available through the famous Maytag Multi-Motor—the sturdiest, most economical, most dependable, fractional Horse Power Gasoline Motor ever developed.

THE POWERFUL MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR

Handles the heaviest washings with perfect ease. The washer is easily moved about, and starts with a flip of the foot lever.

And no electric washer in the world—even including the electrically-operated Maytag Gyrafoam—will wash any faster, or wash any cleaner, or bring a single bit more all-around helpfulness.

You've never seen anything like the Maytag for speed, thoroughness and convenience—There has never been anything like it. It's new—new in its design, new in its exclusive Gyrafoam principle—years and years ahead.

Think what it does! Washes a whole tub of clothes in 3 to 7 minutes. Washes 50 lbs. of dry clothes an hour! Actually twice the quantity other washers will do. Washes everything from dainty silk pieces to heavy woolens, blankets and work clothes. Washes so thoroughly clean that no hand-rubbing is necessary. And then—the tub cleans itself in 30 seconds.

9 Outstanding Maytag Features

1. Washes faster.
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3. Largest hourly capacity in the world.
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5. Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split or corrode.
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9 Reasons for World Leadership

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"Miracle of Monday"

You don't need a separate engine to operate it—It has its own built-in power plant. Do your whole wash with it.

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CALGARY

Principles and Ideals of the U. F. A. Find Expression in Younger Generation at the Junior U.F.A. Conference

Juniors in Attendance at the University Practice What They Have Learned at Home of the Principles of Co-operative Endeavor—President Wood Addresses Conference—Educational Features of Most Successful Week Are Well Chosen

By LUCILE MacRAE

The Junior Conference which closed at the University of Alberta on June 9th, was pronounced by many who have attended other Conferences in the past to be perhaps the most successful yet held by the young people of the Junior Branch of the U. F. A.

Coming together from every section of the Province on June 2nd—strangers to each other for the most part, these boys and girls attending University Week for Farm Young People at the University this year, before the end of the first day fitted into a co-operative group, that functioned as a perfect and wonderfully self-assured unit. It was remarked by one of the staff of the Extension Department, under whose supervision the Conference is held each year, that had it been necessary for every member of the department and every U. F. A. leader to absent themselves from the Conference, the young people would have carried on admirably alone. To many of the Leader organization present this development of the Junior Branch indicates that the principles and ideals of the U. F. A. are truly budding out into a higher social order in this younger generation.

PRACTICE WHAT THEY HAVE LEARNED AT HOME

These boys and girls, coming as they do from Junior Locals, have learned in these group training schools how to take their part in co-operative endeavor. At the University they merely practice what they have learned at home.

In summing up the Conference, Mr. E. A. Corbett, assistant director of the Extension Department of the University, enlarged on the work and aspirations of the United Farmers of Alberta, saying that President H. W. Wood had sounded the keynote of the young people's conference when he said that the greatest objective of the U. F. A. was the development of spiritual progress. Mr. Corbett urged the young people to be loyal to their organization, remembering always that on the vigor and enthusiasm they put into it would depend the realization of their dream of making Alberta a better place to live in. Vision, he said, was necessary for the solving of Alberta's economic problems, as vision has always been the first requisite in all great progress of every kind.

PRESIDENT WOOD ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

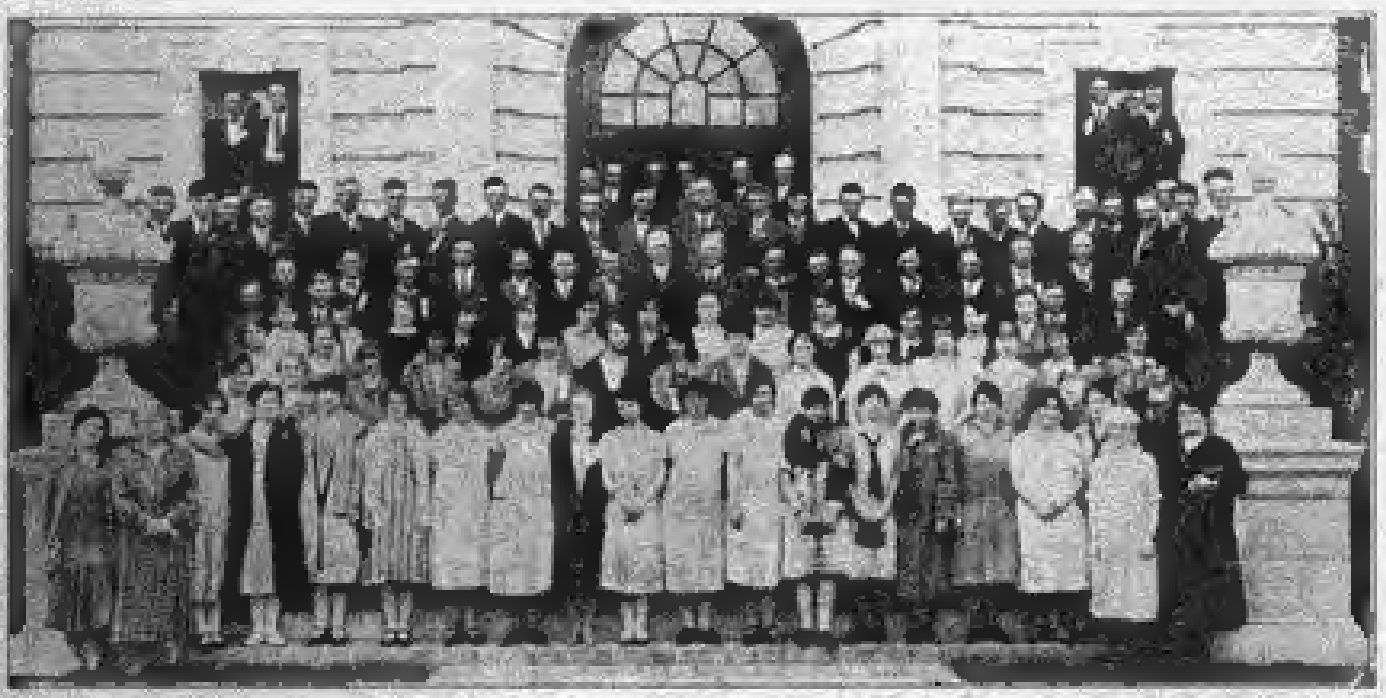
The Juniors were particularly fortunate this year in having President H. W. Wood address them on Friday, the 4th of June, this being the first year that Mr. Wood has attended a Conference.

From an educational viewpoint the courses offered to the young people by the Department of Extension this year were unusually well chosen and helpful, and every boy and girl went home feeling that they had learned much to benefit them in a very practical way, both in carrying on their farm work, and in developing a fuller intellectual life.

The business session of the Junior Branch held on Saturday, June 8th, was truly a youthful parliament, carried on with the utmost order and precision. Donald Cameron, four years President of the Junior Branch, refused the nomination for re-election, and Charlie Mills of Fleet, was elected to take his place. Miss Molly Coupland of Lethbridge, was elected to the vice-presidency, and the newly-elected directors of the Junior Branch are: Chaggie Hornstra, of Dalemead, for Macleod Constituency; Ada Carson, of Namao, for East and West Edmonton; Greta Isaac, of Consort, for Acadia; Molly Coupland, of Lethbridge, for Lethbridge; Rachel Stebbins, from Gleichen, for Bow River; Sybil Foster, of Donnegan, for Peace River; Walter Kobitzsch, of Rosyth, for Battle River; Frances Fry, of Wadustenan, for Athabasca; Russel Roose, of Camrose, for Camrose; Effie Gelin, of Lockhart, for Wetaskiwin; Vernon Gilpin, of Viking, for Vegreville; Geo. Jones, of Crossfield, for East and West Calgary, and Joseph H. Whitaker, of Huxley, for Red Deer.

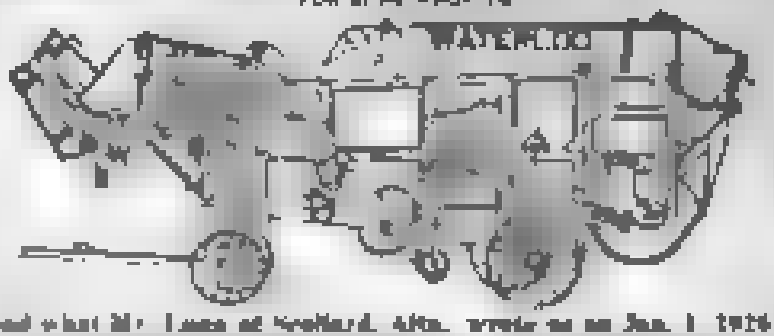
FAREWELL BANQUET IN ATHABASCA HALL

The large dining room of Athabasca Hall presented a very pretty picture



DELEGATES TO THE U. F. A. JUNIOR CONFERENCE

USE A WATERLOO
STEEL CHAMPION THRESHER



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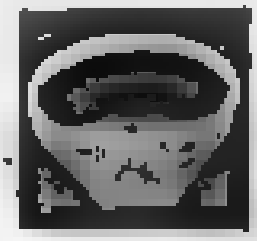

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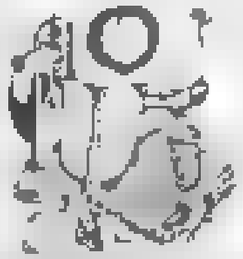

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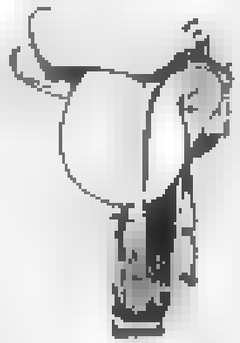

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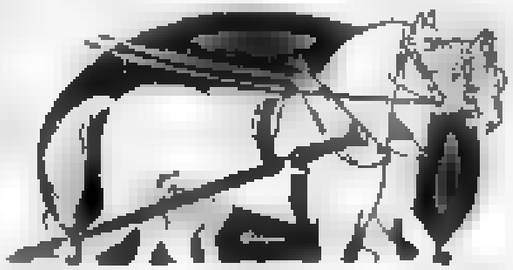

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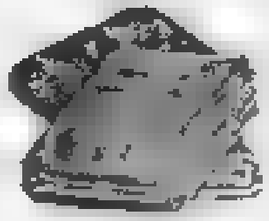

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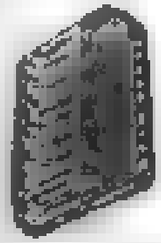

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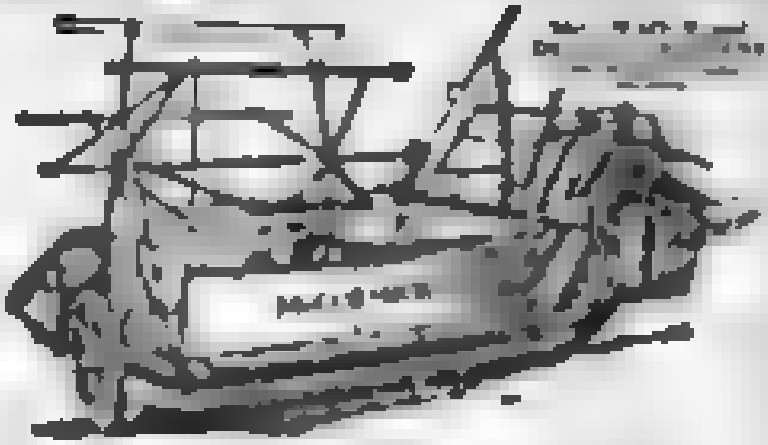

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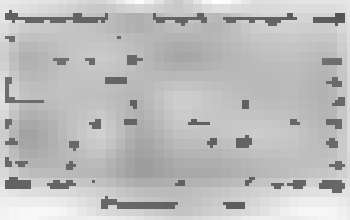

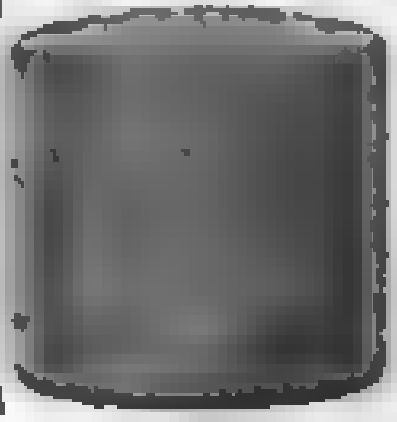

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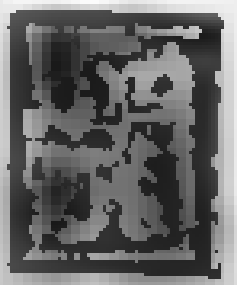

Be sure you see it in "The U P A"

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NEW YORK CONVENTION

[illegible]

ALBANY

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CHEMUNG

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CHENANGO

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before court adjourns

CLINTON

[illegible]

COLUMBIA

[illegible]

CORTLAND

[illegible]

DELAWARE

[illegible]

DUTCHESS

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ESSEX

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FRANKLIN

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ONEIDA

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QUEENS

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SARATOGA

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SCHENECTADY

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SCHOHARIE

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SCHUYLER

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SENECA

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STEUBEN

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SULLIVAN

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TIOGA

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TOMPKINS

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ULSTER

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WARREN

[illegible]

WASHINGTON

[illegible]

WAYNE

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER

[illegible]

WYOMING

[illegible]

YATES

[illegible]

BRUDEWICK

Andrews, U. F. A. [illegible] Caldwell Lib. [illegible] Donnally Lib. [illegible]; 40 out of 46 polls. Andrews elected on the first count.

SPETTLER

Sanders, U. F. A. [illegible] Ansler Lib. [illegible] Blair Cons. [illegible] 17 out of 40 polls. After recount, Sanders election conceded.

STONY PLAIN

Wanklyn, U. F. A. 656 Landis Cons. [illegible] Jones Lab. [illegible] Mitchell Ind. [illegible] 31 out of 62 polls.

BEVERLEY

Carson, U. F. A. [illegible] Hope Lib. [illegible] Holmes Cons. [illegible] 27 out of 60 polls. After Carson's election conceded.

EADER

Peterson, U. F. A. 1,[illegible] Harrison Lab. [illegible] Preece, Cons. [illegible] 30 out of 41 polls. Peterson elected.

VEGREVILLE

Mathieson, U. F. A. [illegible] Hanson Lab. [illegible] Fraser, Cons. [illegible] [illegible] 34 polls out of 37. Mathieson elected.

VERMILION

Reid, U. F. A. [illegible] McNabb, Cons. [illegible] Kibbey, Lib. [illegible] 43 out of 50 polls. Reid elected.

VICTORIA

Brooks, U. F. A. [illegible] Walker Ind. Lab. [illegible] Prosper, Lib. 66 Mulvey Ind. 18 Pullinsky Cons. [illegible] 41 out of 51 polls.

WAINWRIGHT

Lore, U. F. A. 1,[illegible] Hodgson, Cons. [illegible] 38 out of 41 polls. Lore's election certain.

WETASKIWIN

Boorke, U. F. A. elected on second count. Details lacking.

WARNER

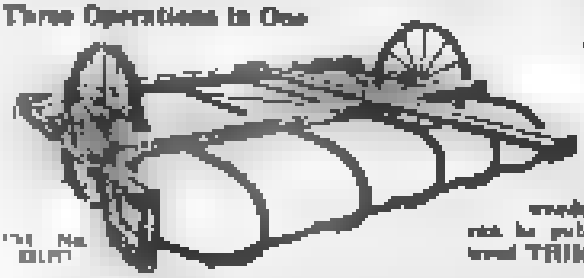
Drake, U. F. A. [illegible] Lethbridge Lib. [illegible] Cons. [illegible] [illegible] 4 out of 30 polls. Drake elected.

WETTORP

Mitchelmore, U. F. A. [illegible] Shandro Ind. [illegible] Crockett Lib. 56 McLaughlin Cons. Ferguson Ind. [illegible] 5 out of 51 polls. After Mitchelmore's election conceded.

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Three Operations in One



A Weeder
A Cultivator
A Packer

Our Weeder will not clog, will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed THIRTY ACRES per day.

BUILT OF STEEL AND DOUGLAS FIR — STRONG AND DURABLE

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

The Engineer: the Prairie Farmer has been waiting years for

Keeps your summerfallow clean of weeds, conserves the moisture, and greatly increases your yield of grain.

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENTS OR WRITE DIRECT

See our Exhibit at both Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions.

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder, Limited

[illegible] ALBERTA CORNER, CALGARY, ALTA.

Alberta Department of Agriculture

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

For Farmers and Livestock Shippers

For the purpose of education of farmers and livestock shippers on the great losses due to

BRUISING OF LIVESTOCK

in loading and shipping, arrangements have been made for the showing of a special automatic motion picture exhibit depicting damage done by bruising incidental to the handling of livestock, and the proper method of loading and shipping.

This exhibit will be shown at the

Calgary Exhibition July 5th to 10th
Edmonton Exhibition July 12th to 17th

The co-operation of the Alberta University, the packers, producers and others interested, has been enlisted in showing this exhibit, which is owned by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The exhibit deals with a matter of urgent importance and should be seen by all those interested in the handling of livestock.

CANCER

[illegible]

Dr. WILLIAMS INDIAN SKIN SOAP

Dr. C. E. Messenger

CHIROPRACTOR

Chronic Cases a Specialty

X-Ray Laboratory in Office

[illegible] Floor, Lougheed Building

CALGARY

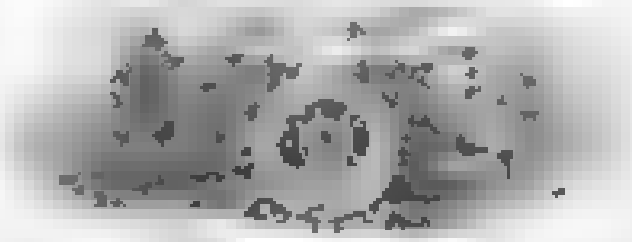
Sure You Can Grow Trees on Your Property

[illegible] acre farm at Estevan, in the same kind [illegible]

Now we are able not only to supply you with stock that is guaranteed to grow but to send you a horticulture and landscape expert to advise [illegible] in the selection of the most suitable trees, shrubs, fruits and flowers for you to plant, how and where [illegible]

When you have started planting on the plan we [illegible] as your after year for additional stock [illegible]

PRAIRIE NURSERIES LIMITED



ESTEVAN, SASKATCHEWAN

Urge Removal of the Discrimination in Freight Rates

[illegible]

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited

[illegible]

WOOL GROWERS ORGANIZATION

WOOL

HAIL

[illegible]

FARMERS' FIRE and HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

[illegible]

Mail Your Watch

[illegible]

L. B. GARRETT, LTD.

[illegible]

When Writing to any of these firms please say you saw the Advertisement in "The U. F. A."

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

"Whereas the National Transcontinental Railway was built to carry Western grain to Canadian seaports by an all-Canadian route and to increase railway traffic between the Maritime Provinces and the West, and

"Whereas on the completion of the National Transcontinental Railway in 1915, the Dominion Government put into effect a rate of six cents a bushel on wheat from Armstrong to Quebec, and

"Whereas the Hon. Dr. Reid, formerly Minister of Railways in the Dominion Government, stated in Parliament that six cents a bushel was a profitable rate, and

"Whereas the Government shortly afterwards increased the rate to 20 cents a bushel, with the result that the line is practically unused, and

"Whereas we are of the opinion that this line should be used for the purpose for which it was constructed.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention request the Dominion Government and the Board of Railway Commissioners to put into effect the lowest freight rates on grain and livestock over the National Transcontinental Railway at which the Canadian National Railways can operate without loss."

The cost of carrying grain over the National Transcontinental Railway is being investigated by the Board and by experts representing the C. N. R., and the Quebec Harbor Commission, and Mr. Ward admitted that he was not in a position to say just what the rate ought to be. He believed, however, that the rate of eleven cents per bushel from Armstrong to Quebec, suggested by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, which was practically an extension of the Crow's Nest rates, should be sufficient to permit a reasonable profit.

YIELD HANDSOME RETURNS TO RAILWAYS

The fact that the bulk of the profits of the railways was made during the months in which grain traffic in the West was heavy, was evidence that the Crow's Nest rates yielded handsome returns to the railways, and if grain could be carried profitably from Western points to Armstrong at a certain charge, he saw no reason why they could not continue to move eastward at an equal rate per mile. He also referred to the excellent service in the shipment of live cattle given by the Canadian National Railway in 1925, when the United Grain Growers Ltd. shipped a number of trainloads to Quebec over the N. T. R. for export. The route was shorter than to Montreal, requiring only one stop for feeding between Winnipeg and Quebec, while the facilities provided at Quebec were much superior to those at Montreal, the trains running on to the wharf alongside of the ship. Most of the ships coming up the St. Lawrence, however, had to get a great part of their cargo in Montreal and in order to induce them to put into Quebec, a premium of several hundred dollars had to be paid in addition to the regular ocean rate. If grain and other products were also exported through Quebec more ships would call there and this additional cost would be eliminated.

LARGEST REVENUES IN 1925

Mr. Ward further claimed that all reasonable reductions in freight rates could be made without unduly curtailing the revenues of the railways. The C.P.R. in 1925 earned the largest net operating revenue in the past eight years, namely

Buy Oliver Implements from Oliver Dealers

A Full Line

Horse and Tractor Tillage Tools

Gang and Sulky Plows

Walking Plows

Harrows

Cultivators

Fallovator

Wood Bros. Threshers

Oliver plows and tillage implements are built to do better work in every soil condition.

An efficient and courteous dealer organization is ready to supply you with just the tools you need.

The Oliver Fallovator is the newest implement in western Canada. Have you seen it?

OLIVER

Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Limited

Branches at Regina Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

Practise Thrift

INVEST IN 4½% DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Issued in Denominations of $5, $10, $25, $50, $75, $100, $500, $1,000 and $10,000. Payable on Demand.

For further particulars, write or apply to

HON. R. G. REID, Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Parliament Buildings, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

$41,947,733, while for the first three months of 1929, the two railway systems combined showed net revenues more than double those for the corresponding months of 1925, being greater by $7,648,855.

E. P. Flintoft, K.C., counsel for the C.P.R., cross-examined Mr. Ward at some length as to what he considered reasonable profits for the C.P.R. The witness agreed that the C.P.R. property was worth several hundred million dollars in excess of the capitalization of the company, but pointed out that this surplus was made up by subsidies in cash, property and land granted to the C.P.R. by the Dominion Government and from surplus earnings contributed by the public through excessive freight rates. He maintained that the C. P. R. had no right to capitalize public grants and excessive earnings and then expect to receive dividends upon them. He pointed out that the ordinary shareholders of the C.P.R. had received dividends of 10 per cent. per annum for many years past, and claimed that when the earnings of the company were greater than the amount required to pay a 10 per cent. dividend there should be a reduction in freight rates.

NEWS FROM THE WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

(Continued from page 7)

the amount of $397.50." Secretary German's letter continues:

HISTORY OF THE SASKATCHEWAN CASE

"Now, the history of this case is briefly as follows: The defendant, one Leon R. Zurowski of Southey, Saskatchewan, signed a contract with the Pool and deliberately proceeded to dispose of his wheat on the outside market. Action was instituted against him by the Head Office of the Saskatchewan Pool, and the case was tried before Mr. Justice J. F. Embury on December 11th, 1925. The judge decided in favor of the defendant on the following grounds:

"(1) that the plaintiff was a primary grain dealer under the meaning of the Canada Grain Act and that the Pool had not a license to operate as such;

"(2) that the agreement between Zurowski and the Pool had not been completed by the acknowledgment to the defendant of the acceptance thereof by the Pool;

"(3) that no allotment of stock had been issued to the defendant by the Pool following the defendant's application for one share of stock, as embodied in the terms of the Members' Agreement, and

"(4) that the clause providing for 25 cents per bushel liquidated damages was in fact the imposition of a penalty and that in his (the judge's) opinion it was doubtful if any loss at all had been sustained by the plaintiff."

VALIDITY OF SASKATCHEWAN CONTRACT SUSTAINED

Mr. German goes on to indicate that upon being notified of this adverse decision the Saskatchewan Pool immediately appealed the case, and when it came up on June 21st, Justice Lamont found in favor of the appeal and held the defendant liable for the amount of damages mentioned above. The appeal, according to the newspaper report, was sustained by three judges, the judgment of Mr. Justice Lamont being concurred in by Chief Justice Mr Frederick Haultain and Mr. Justice McKay. It will be evident, therefore, that the validity of the Saskatchewan Pool Agreement has been sustained in a very decided manner, though it remains to be seen whether Zurowski will appeal against this decision.

Delegates to Annual Meeting, Wheat Pool

Delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers have been elected as follows:

Lethbridge, District "A"

A-1, J. J. Evenson, Manyberries; A-2, Roy M. Hears, Etzikom; A-3, N. I. Eliason, Wrentham; A-4, C. Jensen, Magrath; A-5, T. P. Bowlby, Coalhale; A-6, A. T. Pippard, Maleb; A-7, H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; A-8, J. W. L. Hooker, Travers; A-9, A. P. Hempel, Retlaw; A-10, C. H. Axelson, Bingville.

Claresholm, District "B"

B-1, W. H. Sibbald, Macleod; B-2, R. L. McDonald, Carmangay; B-3, J. J. Strang, Claresholm; B-4, Geo. W. Wood, Parkland; B-5, H. S. Parker, Carmangay; B-6, O. L. McPherson, Vulcan; B-7, D. H. Galbraith, Vulcan; B-8, H. C. Wingate, Cayley; B-9, V. J. Bertrand, Milo; B-10, C. S. Kiddoo, Glenview.

South Calgary, District "C"

C-1, John Fowlie, Social Plains; C-2, Wellington Yake, Capron; C-3, Geo. Coutts, Cessford; C-4, Ben S. Plumer, Bassano; C-5, P. Rogers, Chancellor; C-6, E. W. Pust, Rockyford; C-7, Angus Watson, Strathmore; C-8, J. H. Schmaltz Belseker; C-9, John Atkinson, Carbon; C-10, C. E. Hoback, Airdrie.

North Calgary, District "D"

D-1, R. V. Bamber, Sibbald; D-2, Rufus Cates, Oyen; D-3, W. J. Blair, Sedalia; D-4, L. S. Dawson, Chinook; D-5, J. F. Watson, Chinook; D-6, Joseph Schell, Stanmore; D-7, E. D. Blain, Hanna; D-8, A. McLean, Sunnynook; D-9, R. A. McPherson, Delia; D-10, C. W. Robinson, Munson.

Red Deer, District "E"

E-1, R. W. Wood, Carstairs; E-2, M. L. Frayn, Trochu; E-3, Geo. H. Biggs, Elnora; E-4, J. W. McLachlan, Hespero; E-5, E. A. Hanson, Big Valley; E-6, D. Ferguson, Cornucopia; E-7, J. E. Brown, Castor; E-8, T. C. Barrett, Red Willow; E-9, J. H. Suggett, Bentley; E-10, T. P. Baker, Ponoka.

Camrose, District "F"

F-1, C. A. Fawcett, Consort; F-2, Oliver M. Smith, Provost; F-3, C. L. Trigg, Cadogan; F-4, T. Johnson, Loyalist; F-5, C. C. Wager, Federal; F-6, D. Williamson, Hardisty; F-7, W. Hallum, Sedgewick; F-8, Jno. W. Laing, Galahad; F-9, Wm. Mohler, Strome; F-10, Lew Mutchinson, Duhamel.

Edmonton, District "G"

G-1, R. Foreman, Chauvin; G-2, P. J. Kosenauer, Lloydminster; G-3, Geo. Bennett, Manville; G-4, W. J. Dillane, Viking; G-5, E. Williams, Leduc; G-6, A. W. Fraser, Vegreville; G-7, E. W. Goodridge, Egremont; G-8, A. R. Brown, Westlock; G-9, E. H. Keith, Lake Saskatoon; G-10, M. R. Upton, Berwyn.

AGREEMENT WITH THE U. G. G. RE JOINT HANDLING COMPANY

We are daily receiving letters from Wheat Pool Locals and from various individual members, expressing their opinion of the merits or demerits of the arrangement recently approved of by our Delegates for entering into a contract with the United Grain Growers for the organization of a joint handling company. The great majority of these letters express complete approval of the arrangement, while a few express dissatisfaction and a small number express opposition.

The following is an excerpt from a letter just to hand from the Secretary of our Wheat Pool Local at Minburn, in Sub-District "G-3":

> "The new Board has instructed me as their Secretary, to write your office, showing their appreciation and approval of the Directors' policy in Pool and Elevator matters. The latter, they think, has been dealt with very wisely in not rushing to purchase elevators, as conditions may change and these added obligations might embarrass the financing of our Pool."

FORCES OF CO-OPERATION AND HARMONY REMAIN IMMUNE TO POISON GAS OF THE DIVISIONISTS

(Continued from page 1)

the development of an industrial system in which all industrial elements would systematically function together was the greatest immediate problem that society was facing. We believed that we represented an important industrial interest, and we wanted to so construct our force as to be in position to intelligently represent our interest in legitimate, intelligent industrial construction.

CANNOT CO-OPERATE WITH DIVISIONISTS

After five years of experience and study we see more clearly than ever that we are on a constructive basis, while the political party is not. This represents five years of citizenship development. We see more clearly today than ever before that we must make proper adjustments with all legitimate industrial interests; and we see more clearly than ever before that we have no adjustments whatever to make with a political party. Our system is a system of getting together and constructing; the political party system is one of division and obstruction. We want to co-operate with all social constructive forces; we can co-operate with no divisionists or obstructionists.

As a result of this clearer understanding of the true principles of our political movement, not only among farmers, but other legitimate, thinking citizens, our movement is much stronger in Alberta than it was five years ago. It represents youth, vigor, virility. The political party system represents age, sterility and decay.

NEW LOCAL—PEACE RIVER

South Red Willow Local, near Elmworth, in the Peace River Constituency, was organized recently by J. W. Boyd and Hugh Allen. Wm. Barr and G. S. Meyer were elected officers.

MANOLA LOCAL ORGANIZED

H. Critchlow was the organizer of Manola Local in Pembina Constituency. C. Ross, Kinsella, and C. Thorp, were chosen president and secretary of the new Local.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

FARM LANDS

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA offers an opportunity for farmers in the new Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District where schools, churches, coal mines, rural telephones, and splendid roads already exist. A well settled community, no pioneering. The district is cut by three branch railway lines. Land sold on crop payments, at $15.00 to $18.00 per acre. Water payments spread over fifty years. Applicants must have own equipment and qualifications of farm experience. This is a proposition for real farmers who appreciate the value of irrigation as crop insurance. State fully what equipment you have and your experience. Apply, Colonization Manager, 117 Alberta Government Bldg., Lethbridge, Alberta.

HELP WANTED

THE EDGERTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. has vacancy for a well educated youth to learn the business of general merchants, and to qualify for post as departmental manager. References required. Address, Manager.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS FROM Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, $2.00 per 15. Mr. Dean Larson, Box 11, Raymond, Alta.

WEEK OF EDMONTON BAKE

The Corona Hotel

"TOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are Reasonable.

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

BROME GRASS SEED, BEST QUALITY, 8 cents. E. C. Hellman, Austin Valley, Alta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, thoroughly cleaned and scarified, bagged 8½ cents a lb. Kadel Bros., Torlold, Alta.

FALL RYE SEED; PURE; 90c PER BUSH. sacked. S. J. Grover, Longhood, Alta.

FRESH FRUITS

FRESH FRUITS, BERRIES, VEGETABLES. Picked prime, properly packed, dependable, direct to you. Write today for price list twenty different kinds. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B. C.

RASPBERRIES $2.75, ROYAL ANNE CHERries $3.25. Express prepaid. Write for complete price list. E. J. Cook, Box 91, Nelson, B. C.

LOGANBERRIES $2.50, RASPBERRIES $2.25. Other fruits ready soon. Write for price list. Highland Farm, Mission, B. C.

SWINE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, one year old. March and April spring pigs ready to ship. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

CLOVERSET TAMWORTHS ARE REAL bacon type and easy feeders. Choice young boars for sale, also weanlings, either sex. Cloverset Farm, Edmonton.

THE LARGE BLACK PIG

Weaning boars, sows and unrelated pairs for sale. Price $15 each with registration papers.

This pig does not sunburn.

H. C. L. STRANGE

FENN, ALBERTA

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS, heifers, bulls. Forty head; reasonable. L. McCosh, Huxley, Alta.

HEALTH

PILES WITH CONSTIPATION CURED. Cause removed, one office treatment satisfaction. Dr. M. R. Church, Calgary.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, OR TOBACCO Habit easily, inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Send address, mention your trouble. Dr. E. M. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS of all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 224-226 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, poles, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C.

FENCE POSTS, POLES, PICKETS, FUEL WOOD

Write for delivered prices.

NORTH WEST COAL CO., Edmonton

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MASSEY-HARRIS

THE MOWER THAT MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT

The speed of the Massey-Harris Mower enables it to cut heavy, stubborn grasses without clogging while the bar can be carried so leave a short stubble.

Absolute alignment makes the Massey-Harris the lightest draft Mower.

Ask the Massey-Harris Agent for Full Particulars.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1911 70 YEARS AGO

Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg.

Agencies Everywhere

In Sheer Merit the World's Best

CANADIANS have no need, reason or excuse to import binder twine. Brantford Twine is universally recognized as a world leader in genuine value. Full proof of superior quality is seen in the tremendously increased sales of this strictly Canadian twine.

In the open market, without one cent of tariff protection and depending solely on its merits, Brantford Twine won its present high place. Most Canadian farmers demand "Brantford"—because most Canadian farmers know that it is uniformly strong, runs easily, is specially treated to make it insect-proof, and saves money, time and trouble.

BRANTFORD Big Ball Binder Twine

The Brantford Cordage Company, Limited

Brantford Winnipeg

The Only All Canadian Twine